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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR VIOLATION OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, 5 U.S.C. § 552
v.)	
)	
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

1. This is an action under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552, for injunctive and other appropriate relief. Plaintiff seeks the expedited processing and release of records that Plaintiff requested from Defendant Department of Homeland Security, and its components Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Customs and Border Protection, concerning the agency’s use of Rapid DNA testing on migrant families entering the United States.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Electronic Frontier Foundation (“EFF”) is a not-for-profit corporation established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with offices in San Francisco, California and Washington, D.C. EFF is a donor-supported membership organization that works to inform policymakers and the general public about civil liberties issues related to technology and to

1 act as a defender of those liberties. In support of its mission, EFF uses the FOIA to obtain and
2 disseminate information concerning the activities of federal agencies.

3 3. Defendant Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) is an agency of the Executive
4 Branch of the United States Government. DHS is an “agency” within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. §
5 552(f). Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) and Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”)
6 are components of Defendant DHS.

7 **JURISDICTION**

8 4. This Court has both subject matter jurisdiction over this action and personal
9 jurisdiction over the parties pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §§ 552(a)(4)(B) and 552(a)(6)(C)(i). This Court
10 also has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

11 **VENUE AND INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

12 5. Venue is proper in this district under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B) and 28 U.S.C.
13 § 1391(e).
14

15 6. Assignment to the San Francisco division is proper pursuant to Local Rule 3-2(c) and
16 (d) because a substantial portion of the events giving rise to this action occurred in this district and
17 division, where Plaintiff is headquartered.

18 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

19 **History of DNA Collection in the Immigration Context**

20 7. Unlike fingerprints, which can only be used for identification, DNA provides “a
21 massive amount of unique, private information about a person that goes beyond identification of that
22 person.” *State v. Medina*, 102 A.3d 661, 682 (Vt. 2014) (citations omitted). “A DNA sample . . .
23 contains [a person’s] entire genetic code—information that has the capacity to reveal the individual’s
24 race, biological sex, ethnic background, familial relationships, behavioral characteristics, health
25 status, genetic diseases, predisposition to certain traits, and even the propensity to engage in violent
26 or criminal behavior.” *People v. Buza*, 4 Cal. 5th 658, 720 (2018) (Cuéllar, J., dissenting) (citations
27 omitted). Given the “vast amount of sensitive information that can be mined from a person’s DNA,”
28 courts have been “mindful of the . . . very strong privacy interests that all individuals have in this

information.” *United States v. Mitchell*, 652 F.3d 387, 407 (3d Cir. 2011) (citations omitted).

8. For many years, the immigration system functioned without DNA testing. In 2000, Immigration and Naturalization Service, the predecessor agency to DHS, implemented a DNA testing policy for parentage verification.¹ The policy, known as the Cronin Memo, intended to provide guidance to immigration field offices on the use of DNA testing for family-based immigrant visa petitions.² The Cronin Memo allowed immigration officials to suggest, but not require, DNA testing when documentation could not verify a family relationship.³ It further stated that the petitioner had to select an accredited laboratory to conduct the testing, and also had to bear the cost of the testing.⁴ The Cronin Memo identified that the agency “ha[d] no statutory or regulatory authority to require DNA testing” and also recognized that “no parentage testing, including DNA testing, is 100 percent conclusive.”⁵

9. DHS also has considered collecting DNA from immigrants more broadly. In 2005, Congress passed the DNA Fingerprint Act of 2005, which granted the Attorney General the power to authorize and direct federal agencies, including DHS, to collect DNA from individuals arrested or detained under federal authority, including from non-U.S. persons.⁶ The Department of Justice issued regulations requiring federal agencies to collect DNA from people who were arrested, facing charges, or convicted, as well as from “non-United States persons” who were merely detained.⁷ However, these regulations specifically exempted DHS from collecting DNA from certain classes of non-U.S. persons, including individuals “lawfully in, or being processed for lawful admission to, the United States;” individuals “held at a port of entry during consideration of admissibility and not subject to further detention or proceedings;” and individuals “with respect to whom the Secretary of

¹ Memorandum from Michael D. Cronin, Acting Exec. Assoc. Commissioner, Immigration & Naturalization Serv., “Guidance on Parentage Testing for Family-Based Immigrant Visa Petitions (July 14, 2000), *available at* <https://www.aila.org/infonet/ins-on-parentage-testing> (hereafter, “Cronin Memo”).

² *Id.*

³ *Id.* See also Emily Holland, *Moving the Virtual Border to the Cellular Level: Mandatory DNA Testing and the U.S. Refugee Family Reunification Program*, 99 Cal. L. Rev. 1635, 1645 (2011).

⁴ Cronin Memo, *supra* note 1.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Pub. L. No. 109-162; 34 U.S.C. § 40702(a)(1)(A).

⁷ 28 C.F.R. § 28.12.

Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General, determines that the collection of DNA samples is not feasible because of operational exigencies or resource limitations.”⁸ In 2010, then-DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano further expanded the exemptions to prohibit DHS components from taking DNA samples from individuals in immigration custody not charged with a crime and from individuals awaiting deportation proceedings.⁹

10. In October 2019, the Department of Justice issued a proposed rule that effectively repeals the 2010 Napolitano exemptions and expands DNA collection to the majority of immigrants detained under U.S. authority.¹⁰ The proposed rule also removes authority from the DHS Secretary to make exemptions under one of the categories described under the previous Department of Justice regulations, where “the collection of DNA samples is not feasible because of operational exigencies or resource limitations.”¹¹ The proposed rule requires that DNA collected from immigrant detainees be added to the Combined DNA Index System (“CODIS”),¹² the FBI’s “program of support for criminal justice DNA databases.”¹³

Rapid DNA

11. DHS has stated that it plans to collect DNA using a technology called “Rapid DNA.” DHS describes Rapid DNA testing as “the streamlined process of developing a DNA profile from a reference sample buccal (cheek) swab.”¹⁴ Rapid DNA machines are self-contained, automated desktop units that process DNA data and conduct analysis.¹⁵ The process only requires human review “if the Rapid DNA system produces an inconclusive result,” at which point a trained

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Letter from Janet Napolitano, Sec’y of Homeland Security, to Eric Holder, Att’y General (Mar. 22, 2010), *available at* <https://www.eff.org/document/march-22-2010-napolitano-letter-re-dna-collection>.

¹⁰ *See* 84 Fed. Reg. 56397, 56398.

¹¹ *Id.* at 56398-99.

¹² *Id.* at 56399.

¹³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Frequently Asked Questions on CODIS and NDIS,” <https://www.fbi.gov/services/laboratory/biometric-analysis/codis/codis-and-ndis-fact-sheet> (last accessed Oct. 30, 2019).

¹⁴ U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Security, “Privacy Impact Assessment for the Rapid DNA Operational Use DHS/ICE/PIA-050,” at 2 (June 25, 2019), https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-ice-rapiddna-june2019_1.pdf.

¹⁵ *Id.*

1 technician must analyze the DNA profiles.¹⁶ Manufacturers of DNA analyzers claim the Rapid DNA
2 testing process can be completed in less than two hours.¹⁷

3 12. In 2017, Congress passed the Rapid DNA Act of 2017, which authorized the FBI
4 Director to “issue standards and procedures for the use of Rapid DNA instruments and resulting
5 DNA analyses.”¹⁸ Currently, the FBI is working toward testing and implementation to eventually
6 allow law enforcement agencies across the country to upload Rapid DNA samples into CODIS.¹⁹

7 13. Rapid DNA testing has been shown to be error prone. In 2017, the Swedish National
8 Forensic Centre published a report detailing serious problems with certain Rapid DNA analyzers,
9 including “numerous issues with the system related to the hardware, firmware, software as well as
10 the cartridges. The most severe issues are the retrieval of an incorrect DNA profile, PCR product or
11 sample leakage and the low success rate. In total 36% of the runs had problems or errors effecting
12 two or more samples resulting in a 77% success rate for samples consisting of . . . amounts where
13 complete DNA profiles are expected.”²⁰

14 **Rapid DNA Testing at the U.S.-Mexico Border**

15 14. In early May 2019, media outlets reported that ICE was planning to initiate a pilot
16 program to conduct Rapid DNA testing on a subset of adults and children that presented themselves
17 as family units at the border.²¹ The purpose of the pilot program was to identify and prosecute
18 individuals who were not related through a biological parent-child relationship.²² The pilot program
19 was confirmed as a joint operation between ICE and CBP at two locations at the U.S.-Mexico
20

21 ¹⁶ *Id.*

22 ¹⁷ ANDE, “What is Rapid DNA?”, <https://www.ande.com/what-is-rapid-dna/> (last visited Oct. 30, 2019).

23 ¹⁸ Pub. L. No. 115-50.

24 ¹⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigations, “Rapid DNA,” <https://www.fbi.gov/services/laboratory/biometric-analysis/codis/rapid-dna> (last accessed Oct. 30, 2019).

25 ²⁰ See Experiences from operating the RapidHIT® System, Nationellt forensiskt centrum, NFC
26 (2017), available at https://nfc.polisen.se/siteassets/dokument/informationsmaterial/rapporter/nfc-rapport-2017-02_experiences-from-operating-the-rapidhit-system.pdf.

27 ²¹ See, e.g., Priscilla Alvarez & Geneva Sands, “Exclusive: DHS to start DNA testing to establish
28 family relationships on the border,” CNN (May 1, 2019), <https://www.cnn.com/2019/04/30/politics/homeland-security-dna-testing-immigration/index.html>.

²² *Id.*

border.²³ The government contracted with ANDE, a Massachusetts-based Rapid DNA testing company, to conduct the Rapid DNA testing for the pilot program.²⁴

15. Later that month, ICE released a Request for Proposal²⁵ seeking a contractor to expand the Rapid DNA testing program for ten months at seven locations on the U.S.-Mexico border.²⁶ On June 14, 2019, Bode Cellmark Forensics, Inc. was awarded the Rapid DNA testing expansion contract for \$5.2 million,²⁷ with an initial order for \$322,000 and a cost of \$100 per test.²⁸

16. On June 25, 2019, ICE published a Privacy Impact Assessment (“PIA”) for “Rapid DNA Operational Use,” DHS/ICE/PIA-050, which described ICE’s plans to use Rapid DNA testing at the U.S.-Mexico border.²⁹ In the PIA, ICE asserts that in the spring of 2018, the agency became aware of an increase in family unit fraud encountered at the U.S.-Mexico border, and that such fraud “can lead to, or stem from, other crimes, including immigration violations, identity and benefit fraud, alien smuggling, human trafficking, foreign government corruption, and child exploitation.”³⁰ The PIA further states that the DNA testing process to establish a parent-child relationship can be conducted in approximately 90 minutes without human review.³¹ The PIA identified general legal authority under which ICE asserts it may collect DNA.³² The PIA also stated that the process required consent from the adult in the family unit, but noted that refusal to participate in the testing

²³ Megan Molteni, “How DNA Testing at the US-Mexico Border Will Actually Work,” *Wired* (May 2, 2019), <https://www.wired.com/story/how-dna-testing-at-the-us-mexico-border-will-actually-work/>.

²⁴ Alvarez & Sands, *supra* note 21.

²⁵ Federal Business Opportunities, “Rapid DNA Testing,” (posted May 28, 2019), https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=32c057cda9feb9d169f9b5ed983734ae&tab=core&_cview=0.

²⁶ U.S. Immigration Enforcement Homeland Security Investigations, “Statement of Work for Rapid DNA Testing Program,” (May 31, 2019), *available at* <https://www.fbo.gov/utills/view?id=debd47e87a94224412a6413b75845624>.

²⁷ Federal Business Opportunities, “Rapid DNA Testing,” (posted June 14, 2019), https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&tab=core&id=d5acaa928359c6cc9695a211e5fbdc32&_cview=0.

²⁸ Statement of Work, *supra* note 26.

²⁹ Privacy Impact Assessment for the Rapid DNA Operational Use, *supra* note 14.

³⁰ *Id.* at 1.

³¹ *Id.* at 2.

³² *Id.* at 4 n.8 (identifying 8 U.S.C. § 1357(b) as granting such authority (“Any officer or employee . . . shall have power and authority to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence concerning the privilege of any person to enter, reenter, pass through, or reside in the United States . . .”).

would be considered “in determining whether to process the adult and child as a [family unit].”³³ Finally, the PIA stated that its initial planned use of Rapid DNA testing would involve migrants at the border that agents suspected of family unit fraud, but that the agency may roll out use of the technology more broadly in the future to lawful permanent residents and encounters beyond the border context.³⁴

EFF’S FOIA REQUESTS

A. ICE FOIA Request 2019-ICFO-49258

17. In an email dated July 12, 2019, Plaintiff submitted a request under the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552, to ICE for records pertaining to the agency’s policies and procedures on Rapid DNA testing to detect family fraud, based on the June 25 PIA (“July 12 ICE FOIA on Rapid DNA Testing PIA”).

18. The request sought records discussing or pertaining to the following:

- a. Testing of Rapid DNA technology used by ICE, including accuracy of DNA matches, rates of cartridge contamination during DNA processing, rates of sample mix-up, etc.
- b. The specific and exact DNA loci processed using Rapid DNA, including which STR loci ICE relies on to “verify parent-child relationship.”
- c. Training materials, curricula, handouts, etc provided to ICE employees on how to collect a buccal swab, how to use the Rapid DNA equipment, and, if applicable, how to interpret the analysis produced by the Rapid DNA equipment.
- d. Training materials, curricula, handouts, etc provided to ICE employees so that they can become “authorized testers” or “trained technicians” as those terms are used in the PIA on page 2, n.5.
- e. Materials discussing the qualifications of a “trained technician supplied by the vendor” authorized to analyze DNA profiles resulting from inconclusive tests

³³ *Id.* at 4-5.

³⁴ *Id.* at 11.

(referenced on PIA page 2).

- f. The privacy statements ICE will provide to family members when ICE requests that they provide a DNA sample, including copies translated into non-English languages (referenced on PIA page 4).
- g. The consent form that ICE will provide to family members on which they “may affirmatively elect to submit to Rapid DNA testing,” including copies translated into non-English languages (referenced on PIA page 4).
- h. Training materials, curricula, handouts, etc provided to ICE employees regarding criteria used to identify family members for Rapid DNA testing.
- i. Training materials, curricula, handouts, etc provided to ICE employees who will be interacting with families selected for Rapid DNA testing, and specifically those who will be providing family members with the privacy statements and consent forms and those who will be collecting buccal swabs from family members.
- j. Training materials, curricula, handouts, etc provided to telephonic interpreters who will be available “if ICE encounters other languages” during the process.
- k. Materials discussing what ICE does with the DNA samples collected from family members, including, if applicable, what ICE does with the Rapid DNA cartridge containing the sample once it is processed through the Rapid DNA equipment.
- l. Materials discussing what ICE does after receiving the results of the Rapid DNA testing, whether a positive or a negative match.
- m. Materials discussing procedures for individuals to challenge a negative match.
- n. Exemplars of warrant affidavits or requests for warrants that ICE personnel will provide to a court to obtain a warrant authorizing the Rapid DNA testing of individuals who previously elected not to consent to testing.
- o. Materials discussing “DNA information” that ICE plans to retain for 75 years according to the Biometrics retention schedule governed by NARA and

discussed on page 11 of the PIA.

p. Materials related to the legal justification for authorizing collection of Rapid DNA samples from families at the border.

19. Plaintiff's FOIA request sought expedited processing and also formally requested that it not be charged search or review fees for its request because EFF qualifies as a representative of the news media pursuant to the FOIA and 28 C.F.R. § 16.10(b)(6). Plaintiff further requested that it be granted a waiver of all fees related to its request because disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) and 28 C.F.R. § 16.10(k)(l).

20. By email on July 26, 2019, ICE provided a response to the FOIA request. ICE stated that the "request was **too broad in scope**, did not specifically identify the records which you are seeking, or only posed questions to the agency" (emphasis in original). The response asked that Plaintiff resubmit their request with a "reasonable description" of the records sought, and that if ICE did not hear back within 30 days of the date of the letter,³⁵ it would administratively close the request. Finally, the agency stated that the response should not be perceived as a denial of the request, but indicated that it would take no action until it received a perfected request.

21. By email on August 25, 2019, Plaintiff timely appealed ICE's determination that the request was too broad in scope. The appeal argued that the original request provided ample evidence that the request stemmed directly from the June 25 PIA, often pointing to particular page numbers within the PIA that referenced policies, procedures, or other guidance. Plaintiff requested expedited processing on the appeal. Plaintiff also sent this appeal via U.S. Mail to the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor on August 26, 2019.

22. By email on September 13, 2019, ICE acknowledged receipt of Plaintiff's administrative appeal. ICE provided a new number for the appeal, **2019-ICAP-00599**.

23. By email on October 21, 2019, ICE referenced the request and administrative appeal, and stated that "further clarification is needed regarding your request." The agency did not provide a

³⁵ Although EFF responded to ICE's request for more information within 30 days of the date of ICE's correspondence, the agency's deadline was in error because DHS regulations allow requesters "30 working days" to respond to such a request. 6. C.F.R. § 5.3(c).

determination on the appeal in the correspondence.

24. To date, ICE has not provided a determination as to Plaintiff's administrative appeal.

25. Plaintiff has exhausted all applicable administrative remedies with respect to its July 12 ICE FOIA on Rapid DNA Testing PIA.

26. ICE has wrongfully withheld the requested records from Plaintiff.

B. ICE FOIA Request 2019-ICFO-49262

27. In an email dated July 12, 2019, Plaintiff submitted a request under the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552, to ICE for records pertaining to the agency's pilot program on Rapid DNA testing to detect family fraud and for communication with other agencies on Rapid DNA testing ("July 12 ICE FOIA on Rapid DNA Testing Pilot Program and Communications").

28. The request sought records discussing or pertaining to the following:

- a. The Rapid DNA testing pilot program conducted in May 2019, including the:
 - i. Cost of the pilot program;
 - ii. Sites of the two locations used in the pilot program;
 - iii. Total number of people that crossed the two locations where the pilot program was held during the pilot period;
 - iv. Number of individuals and family units tested during the pilot program;
 - v. Number of individuals and family units identified as not related through a biological parent-child relationship;
 - vi. Number of tests identified as inconclusive that required analysis by a trained technician; and
 - vii. Number of tests identified as inconclusive after analysis by a trained technician.
- b. Training materials, curricula, handouts, etc. provided to ICE employees regarding criteria used to identify family members for Rapid DNA testing during the pilot program.
- c. Materials provided to family members subject to Rapid DNA testing during the pilot program, including consent forms and privacy statements.

- d. Any Rapid DNA testing conducted since the pilot program in May 2019, including the:
 - i. Location sites;
 - ii. Number of individuals and family units tested at each site;
 - iii. Number of people and family units identified as not related through a biological parent-child relationship;
 - iv. Number of tests identified as inconclusive that required analysis by a trained technician; and
 - v. Number of tests identified as inconclusive after analysis by a trained technician.
- e. Communications between ICE and ANDE regarding Rapid DNA testing, including contracts, from January 2018 to present.
- f. Communications between ICE and Bode Cellmark Forensics, Inc. regarding Rapid DNA testing, including contracts, from January 2018 to present.
- g. Communications between ICE and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security regarding Rapid DNA testing from January 2017 to present.
- h. Communications between ICE and CBP regarding Rapid DNA testing from January 2017 to present.
- i. Communications between ICE, the White House, and/or Members of Congress regarding Rapid DNA testing from January 2017 to present.

29. Plaintiff's FOIA request sought expedited processing and also formally requested that it not be charged search or review fees for its request because EFF qualifies as a representative of the news media pursuant to the FOIA and 28 C.F.R. § 16.10(b)(6). Plaintiff further requested that it be granted a waiver of all fees related to its request because disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) and 28 C.F.R. § 16.10(k)(l).

30. By email on July 26, 2019, ICE provided a response to the FOIA request. ICE stated that the "request was **too broad in scope**, did not specifically identify the records which you are seeking, or only posed questions to the agency" (emphasis in original). The response asked that

1 Plaintiff resubmit their request with a “reasonable description” of the records sought, and that if ICE
2 did not hear back within 30 days from the date of the letter,³⁶ it would administratively close the
3 request. Finally, the agency stated that the response should not be perceived as a denial of the
4 request, but indicated that it would take no action until it received a perfected request.

5 31. By email on August 25, 2019, Plaintiff timely appealed ICE’s determination that the
6 request was too broad in scope. The appeal argued that the original request asked for specific,
7 detailed information that was reasonably described such that an agent with knowledge of ICE’s
8 Rapid DNA testing pilot program could conduct a search. Plaintiff requested expedited processing
9 on the appeal. Plaintiff also sent this appeal via U.S. Mail to the ICE Office of the Principal Legal
10 Advisor on August 26, 2019.

11 32. By email on September 11, 2019, ICE acknowledged receipt of Plaintiff’s
12 administrative appeal. ICE provided a new number for the appeal, **2019-ICAP-00588**.

13 33. By email on October 8, 2019, ICE provided a response to the administrative appeal.
14 ICE reversed its decision as to the first four categories of information sought, stating that those
15 paragraphs “appear to reasonably describe the records sought.” ICE stated it was remanding the
16 request to the ICE FOIA office for processing and obtaining the required documents. ICE reiterated
17 its previous response as to the remaining portions of the request, stating that they were “overly broad
18 and do not reasonably describe the records sought.” ICE also denied expedited processing of the
19 original request. ICE granted Plaintiff’s request to be classified as a representative of the news
20 media, but stated that it would not “at this time, evaluate whether the statutory criteria . . . for a
21 waiver or reduction of fees have been met.”

22 34. To date, ICE has not produced any documents under the first four categories of
23 records in the request. To date, ICE has not provided a determination as to the remaining portions of
24 Plaintiff’s administrative appeal.

25 35. Plaintiff has exhausted all applicable administrative remedies with respect to its July
26 12 ICE FOIA on Rapid DNA Testing Pilot Program and Communications.

27 36. ICE has wrongfully withheld the requested records from Plaintiff.

28 ³⁶ See *id.*

C. CBP FOIA Request CBP-OIT-2019-076430

37. On August 14, 2019, Plaintiff submitted a request under the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552, to CBP through its online FOIA portal for records pertaining to the agency's use of Rapid DNA testing on migrant families at the U.S.-Mexico border, including training materials, data related to the pilot program conducted in May 2019, and communications between ICE and other entities ("August 14 CBP FOIA").

38. The request sought records discussing or pertaining to the following:

- a. Training materials, curricula, handouts, etc. provided to CBP employees regarding criteria used to identify family units for Rapid DNA testing.
- b. The Rapid DNA testing pilot program conducted in May 2019 at two sites on the U.S.-Mexico border, including the:
 - i. Cost of the pilot program;
 - ii. Sites of the two locations used in the pilot program;
 - iii. Total number of individuals and family units that crossed the two locations where the pilot program was held during the pilot period;
 - iv. Number of individuals and family units CBP referred for testing during the pilot program; and
 - v. Number of individuals and family units identified as not related through a biological parent-child relationship as a result of the testing.
- c. Any Rapid DNA testing conducted at the U.S.-Mexico border since the May 2019 pilot program, including the:
 - i. Location sites;
 - ii. Number of individuals and family units CBP referred for testing; and
 - iii. Number of individuals and family units identified as not related through a biological parent-child relationship as a result of the testing.
- d. Communications between CBP and ICE regarding Rapid DNA testing from January 2017 to present.
- e. Communications between CBP and DHS regarding Rapid DNA testing from

January 2017 to present.

f. Communications between CBP, the White House, and/or Members of Congress regarding Rapid DNA testing from January 2017 to present.

39. Plaintiff's FOIA request sought expedited processing and also formally requested that it not be charged search or review fees for its request because EFF qualifies as a representative of the news media pursuant to the FOIA and 28 C.F.R. § 16.10(b)(6). Plaintiff further requested that it be granted a waiver of all fees related to its request because disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) and 28 C.F.R. § 16.10(k)(l).

40. Through the online FOIA portal, on August 14, 2019, CBP acknowledged receipt of the request. On August 16, 2019, CBP granted Plaintiff's expedited processing request. Also on August 16, 2019, CBP updated its online FOIA portal to recognize Plaintiff as a media requester, but provided notice that the fee waiver request was not applicable because the request was not billable.

41. To date, CBP has not substantively responded to Plaintiff's initial request.

42. Plaintiff has exhausted all applicable administrative remedies with respect to its August 14 CBP FOIA.

43. CBP has wrongfully withheld the requested records from Plaintiff.

CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the Freedom of Information Act for Wrongful Withholding of Agency Records

44. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-44.

45. Defendant DHS, and its components ICE and CBP, have wrongfully withheld agency records requested by Plaintiff by failing to conduct an adequate search for records responsive to Plaintiff's request, by failing to produce all records in the agency's possession responsive to Plaintiff's request, and by failing to adequately segregate responsive from non-responsive records.

46. Defendant DHS, and its components ICE and CBP, have wrongfully denied Plaintiff's request for a waiver of all processing fees to comply with the statutory time limit for responding to Plaintiff's request.

47. Defendant DHS, and its components ICE and CBP, have wrongfully denied Plaintiff's request for expedited processing by wrongfully concluding that Plaintiff's request does

not demonstrate an urgent need for disclosure of the requested records and/or failing to comply with the statutory time limit for responding to Plaintiff's request.

48. Plaintiff has exhausted all applicable administrative remedies with respect to Defendant's wrongful withholding of the requested records.

49. Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief with respect to the release and disclosure of the requested documents.

REQUESTED RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that this Court:

1. Order Defendant DHS, and its components ICE and CBP, to process immediately the requested records in their entirety;

2. Order Defendant DHS, and its components ICE and CBP, upon completion of such processing, to disclose the requested records in their entirety and make copies available to Plaintiff;

3. Order Defendant DHS, and its components ICE and CBP, to grant Plaintiff's requests for a waiver of all processing fees;

4. Provide for expeditious proceedings in this action;

5. Award Plaintiff its costs and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in this action; and

6. Grant such relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DATED: November 12, 2019

By /s/ Saira Hussain
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